THE NEW PARTY IS BORN.

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Cincinnati Conference Follows the Lead of Kansas-Scenes of Wild Enthusiasm-Full Text of the Platform,

The New Party Organized.

CINCINNATI, May 22.—"The People's Party of the United States" was born on Wednesday. The drift of sentiment all seemed to tend that way from the very opening of the conference of the Alliance gand its kindred labor organizations. All doubt was removed in ten seconds, when toward evening, after scenes of almost unprecedented turmoil, Ignatius Donnelly of Minnesota, chairman of the committee on resolutions, beamed from the rostrum on the roaring mass of humanity in the convention and with a dignity befitting his words announced that the committee had become a unit for starting a third party in the nation without another instant's delay. That was enough. The audience could contain itself no longer. but with dynamite force exploded in a

terrific thunder of applause.

A letter from L. L. Polk, which was read, advised this conference to issue an address and defer action on a third party until 1892, caused a breeze, and when a motion to refer it to the committee on resolutions was declared carried, there was a loud demand—notably from the Minnesota delegation—that the negative be put more forcibly by the chair. The demand was renewed and continued from time to time during the reading of a number of miscellaneous telegrams, Mr. Fish of Minne-sota argued that Mr. Polk's letter was ill-timed and claimed that it showed how useless it would be to refer the third party question to the meeting in 1892, at which Polk and his followers would be leading

Senator Peffer was made permanent chairman of the conference, and was received with much enthusiasm.

The report of the committee on credentials showed that thirty-four states and territories were represented by 1,417 dele-gates having proper credentials. Kausas headed the list with 411, Ohio came next with 317, Indiana with 154, Illinois 88, Kentucky 59, Nebraska 94, Texas 16, Minne-

seta 30, Wisconsin 21 and Missouri 73. The following platform was adopted: First-That in view of the great social, industrial and economical revolution now dawning upon the civilized world and the new and living issues confronting the American people, we believe that the time has arrived for the crystalization of the political reform forces of our country and the formation of what should be known as the people's party of the United States of America.

Second-That we most heartily indorse Second—That we most heartly indorse the demands of the platforms as adopted at St. Louis, Mo., in 1889, Ocala, Fla., in 1899, and Omaha, Neb., in 1891, by the industrial organizations there represented, summarized as follows:

A—The right to make and issue money as a sovereign mover to be maintained by

as a sovereign power to be maintained by the people for a common benefit. Hence we demand the abolition of national banks as banks of issue, and as a substitute for at bank notes we demand that loon tender treasury notes be issued in suffi-cient volume to transact the business of country on a cash basis without damage or especial advantage to any class or calling, such notes to be legal tender in pay ment of all debts, public and private, and such notes, when demanded by the people, shall be leaned to them at not more than 2 per cent per annum upon non-perishable products as indicated in the subtreasury plan, and also upon real estate with prope imitation upon the quantity of land and

amount of money.

B-We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

C-We demand the passage of laws pro-hibiting alien ownership of land and that

congress take prompt action to devise some plan to obtain all lands now owned by alien and foreign syndicates and that all land held by railroads and other corporations in excess of such as is actually used and needed by them be rectaimed by the government and held for actual setonly.

Believing the doctrine of equal rights

to all and special privileges to none we demand that taxation—national, state or municipal—shall not be used to build up one interest or class at expense of anoth-E-We demand that all revenues-na-tional, state or county-shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government sconomically and honestly administered. F-We demand a just and equitable sys-

tem of graduated tax on income We demand the most rigid, honest and just national control and supervision of the means of public communication and transportation, and if this control and supervision does not remove the abuses now existing we demand the government ownership of such means of communica-tion and transportation.

H—We demand the election of presi-

cat, vice president and United States enators by direct vote of the people. Third—That we urge the united action of all progressive organizations in attend-ing the conference called for February 22, 1893, by six of the leading reform organiza-

Fifth-That a national central commit tee be appointed by this conference, to be composed of a chairman to be elected by this body and of three members from each state represented, to be named by each

ate delegation. Fourth—That this central committee shall represent this body attend the na-tional conference on February 23, 1892, and, if possible, unite with that and all other reform organizations there assemshed. If no satisfactory arrangement an be affected this committee shall call a lational convention not later than June 1, 892, for the purpose of nominating candilates for president and vice-president. Sixth—That the members of the central sommittee for each state where there is to independent nolitical committee for to independent political organization, con-luct an active system of political agitation

Additional resolutions not parts of the platform were presented. They recom-nended favorable consideration of univer-nal suffrage, demanded treasury notes to pay soldiers equivalent to coin, favors sight hours a day and condemns the action if the world's fair commission with refer-

ince to wages. All were adopted. A sensational feature of the proceedings following Donnelly's announcement came ifter the platform proper had been adopt id. A California man was the individua

that nearly rivalled the classic youth o Ent renown who fired the Ephesian ne. The Californian's name was G. W. Miller, and he was a prohibitionist from the summit of his steeply brushed sair to the very bottom of his boot heels. Apparently nothing on earth could disert that Californian. Over a thous and thoroughly enraged and disgusted brawny grangers and mechanics turned on tim as if they could tear him limb from imb, but he refused to budge an inch. He worked his jaws without ceasing, though pvery syllable he uttered was lost in the

The Californian wanted to thrust before

submit to any such process, but it had to THE DALTON BANDITS. The nerve and grit of one man against a thousand carried the day, and the People's party, before it was an hour old, was forced to go on record upon the young Wes-terner's resolution. The convention, however, instantly took its revenge. Like a vicious young colt, it kicked the resolution into kingdom come with a sickening suddenness and vigor that must have sur prised even Mr. Miller himself, though he

managed somehow not to betray the fact.

Davis of Texas, a lank six footer in a light suit, who had electrified the conven-tion after Donnelly's speech by a long, weird whoop of exultation, was conducted to the platform and to the intense delight of the convention, repeated the unearthly, nany days. They were surrounded on the Indian like yell. Then he announced him-self as an ex-confederate and declared himself for the platform—every plank and

every resolution An extraordinary spectacle followed. Wadsworth of Indiana, an ex-union soldier, rushed up to ex-Congederate Davis in full view of the convention, and the two one time mortal foes grasped hands.

R. W. Humphrey of Texas, organizer of the colored Alliance, which numbers over 500,000 members, seized with the inspiration of the moment, suddenly joined the ex-soldiers.

Amid a perfect cyclone of enthusiasm delegate moved the adoption of the platform as read. The convention went wild, and the delegates mounted tables and chairs, shouting and yelling like Comanches. A portion of the convention in thunderous chorus sang to the tune, "Goodby, My Lover, Goodby" the words, "Goodby, Old Parties, Goodby," and then the "Doxology."

In the forest of flags and state banners that had been gathered with the bearers around the trio, a Kansas man on the shoulders of two colleagues standing on chairs raised the Kansas banner and held it aloft just above all the others. The tumuit, surpassing in its remarkable

suddenness and vigor anything that had previously taken place in the convention, lasted fully a quarter of an hour till it ceased from the pure exhaustion of lungs. After the vote had been taken on the platform, and carried by a unanimous rising vote, the convention was little better than a howling mob, and in the midst Mr. Miller of California came to the front on

the prohibition question, which had been ignored in the pintform and resolutions. All efforts to choke him off with points of order were ineffectual. The resolution offered by him was brief but to the point. It said : Resolved, That we favor the abolition of the liquor traffic.

Confusion became worse confounded.

Fifty orators were clamoring for recogni-tion, but the first to succeed was Schilling of Wisconsin, who vigorously opposed the introduction of the prohibition question. The prohibition amendment was over-whelmingly defeated. whelmingly defeated.

A national committee was elected, with
H. M. Taubeneck, of Illinois, as chairman.
The Kansas members are, P. P. Elder,
Levi Dumbauld and R. S. Osborn. Missourl's members are, Paul J. Dickson, J.
W. Rogers and W. O. Atkerson.

A BAD COUNTRY.

Hundreds of Italians Returning From

South America. MARSEILLES, May 23.-The steamer here, bringing back about 700 utterly destitute Italian emigrants who had sought fortune in those countries. During the passage from South America there were five deaths from yellow fever among the disheartened emigrants. They tell startling stories of the hardships they have suffered and it is expected their return will tend to stop the tide of emigration flowing from Italy towards South America and on the other hand increase the number of Italian emigrants who will seek employment in the United States.

In fact the recent increase in the num ber of Italian emigrants who have started or who are on the point of starting for the United States is attributed in some quar ters to the unfavorable reports received from the Italians who have been induced to try their luck in South America. It is thus concluded that when the Beirne's passengers reach Itally and personally tell of the privations and sickness endured by them in Brazil and the Argentine Republic there will be a great falling off in the number of Italians who have been looking towards those countries as likely to furnish them in the future with new

omes and fortune. A TERRIBLE TORNADO.

Central Missouri Visited by a Death Dealing Funnel Cloud.

Mexico, Mo., May 22.-A terrific cy clone passed northeast of this city about o'clock yesterday afternoon. It laid waste the country as far as discovered for ten or twelve miles, carrying everything before it. It was a terrible affair, carrying destruction and death in its awful path. The destruction of property was enormous, houses wiped out of existence. farms laid waste and scores of cattle killed out-right and many were injured. The family of John Doerger, numbering

six persons were all killed or terribly man gled. It would require a column in which to detail the losses of life and property and the sufferers by injuries.

The width of the cyclone was about 300 yards and, as far as heard from, about twelve miles long. The people of the neighborhood are mostly Germans of moderate means and ought to receive aid at once, for their houses are destroyed, fencing blown away, household goods and wearing apparel all gone, stock killed and

wounded and crops destroyed.

The cyclone passed on east passing Rush Hill, carrying destruction in its way. Great trees were taken up by the roots and broken off. The scenes at these places are certainly heart rending in the extreme

The Jewish Invasion

LONDON, May 22.—England is becoming alarmed at the exodus of destitute Hebrews from Russia, as large numbers are seeking refuge in Great Britain. This movement has assumed such proportions that it is termed the "Hebrew invasion of

It is estimated that about 500 appeals are made each week to the different news papers by individuals urging that the authorities should introduce legislation to exclude destitute aliens similar to the immigration law recently adopted by the United States, and it is feared that, if the Hebrew "invasion" is not checked, there will grow up an anti-Hebrew movement in England, in comparison with which the New Orleans feud would be a small affair

An Express Robber's Big Haul. MEDFORD, Wis., May 22.-The Northern Pacific company has been robbed of \$10. 000 or\$12,000 on the line between Chippewa Pails and Abbottsford. The money consigned to the bank of Phillips at Abbottsford. The safe was taken from the car for transfer to the agent running north;

THE GANG OF DESPERADOES MATIRELY CLEANED OUT.

One of the Daltons Was Killed and One foldier Wounded-A Long Slege by Deputy Marshals and Fifth Cavalry Men.

The Dalton Gang Captured. OKLAHOMA CITY, May 26.-The Dalton. rang of desperadoes, who robbed the Santa Fe passenger train two weeks ago have seen captured at last after a chase of letachment of the Fifth cavalry was then rang surrendered. One of the Daltons was killed and one soldier wounded Many are inclined to receive the report with doubt as to its authenticity.

Judge Botkin Acquitted.

Toreka, May 24.-Judge Theodosius Bottin was acquitted of all the charges alleged in the ten articles of impeachment presented against him by the house of representatives at the last session. The highest votes for conviction were eighteen each on the ninth and tenth articles. On the 'charge of drunkenness within the judicial district in which he presides on the bench, he was unanimously cleared. On the charge of illegally causing the arrest of two citizens eighteen senators

roted him guilty, but a two-thirds vote

was necessary for conviction.

Killed While Being Caressed. RIO GRANDE CITY, Tex., May 26.-Two reeks ago the wife of Derato Medina deserted him and a soldier in the barracks was supposed to be the cause. To-day Medina found his wife arranging a basket of flowers, spoke to her lovingly and beran to play with her hair, but suddenly frew a dirk, reached over her right shouldor and stabbed her to the heart. She had wo children and was a remarkably beautiful woman of the Spanish style. The murlerer swam the river amid a shower of

Officials Threatened.

Mason City, Ia., May 26.-The saloon element of this city are resorting to any and every means to intimidate the officers of the law. To-day Judge John C. Sherwin of the Twelfth judicial district, and J. J. Clark, states attorney, received the following:

Please notice this. If either of you longer meddle with the liquor cases or secure indictments against us, we will burn you out of house and home. Beware. You have been repeatedly and fairly warned. Beware, Beware.

WHITE CAPS. New Field for Grain.

Paris, May 26.—The chamber of deputies has reduced the tariff on grain and flour on account of the condition of the crops in France and the wild speculation up. This action will open up a trade for American cereals. The reduction, however, gates representing the French browers have waited upon the minister of commerce to urge an immediate temporary admission of corn and molassee free of duty.

He Must Hang.

JEFFERSON CITY, May 21.—The supreme fourt has confirmed the sentence of Christopher Young of Lafayette county, who killed Stephen Ferguson in the town of Corder, Lafayette county, December 10, Young was convicted on the first trial, but the judgment was reversed and remanded. A second trial resulted in nother conviction of murder in the first degree and this sentence was confirmed

A Horrible Hanging,

BROKEN Bow, Neb., May 24.-Leo Ha renstein, the murderer of Roben and Ashey, was hanged here at 1:04 this afternoon The execution was bungled, the rope breaking on the first attempt, and the condemned man was carried back upon the gallows and placed in a chair while a secoud rope was prepared. He admitted his guilt at last and acknowledged that he had feigned insanity in hopes of escaping pur-

The President Denies It.

WASHINGTON, May 24 .- While not desiring to enter into a controversy with ex Governor Boyd on the subject the presi lent desires to have it understood that he did not have any discussion with that gentleman on his recent visit to Nebraska n regard to the merits of the gubernatorial contest in that state, and also he said nothing to anyone there against or in favor of the interests of either candidate.

Missouri Odd Fellow's New Rates. St. Joseph, May 23.—The grand lodge of O. O. F. and Daughters of Rebekah which have been in session for the past

four days, adjourned to-night. The grand Among the important amendments b he grand lodge was one which reduces the initiatory fee from \$10 to \$5, and makes fees for first and second degrees \$3 each

A Draw.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 24.-No pugilistic vent ever occurred on the Pacific coast hat created more interest or excitement than the great heavyweight battle between Iim Corbett of San Francisco and Peter Jackson of Australia, which was fought at the gymnasium of the California athleti club to-night. The fight was a draw,

Death of Judge Taft.

Washington, May 28.—Attorney Gener al Miller was informed to-day by Solicito General Taft of the death this morning at San Diego, Cal., of his father, ex-Attorney General P. Alphonso Taft, who was also cretary of war under President Grant and represented the United States at the

New York, May 23.-A morning pap says that the accounts of Dr. Prentis, manager of the new church publishing company (Swedenborgian) are short and that the books are being investigated. The shortage is probably not over \$4,000. No steps have been taken to prose

A Postoffice Burglarized. COFFETVILLE, KAS., May 21.—The post About \$500 in stamps and the same amount to money, all the registered letters and

BLAINE NOT WORN OUT.

secretary Tracy Contradicts Reports

About the Secretary. WASHINGTON, May 25 .- In view of certain statements that had cast doubt upon the real condition of Secretary Blaine, Secretary Tracy was asked: "As you have necessarily had much intercourse with Mr Blaine recently, perhaps you can tell the facts in the case?" and replied: "The business of our departments brings Mr. Blaine and myself much together. I have seen a great deal of him and had many interviews with him, some continuing for hours at a time. Any statement that Mr. Blaine is not as strong, sound and alert mentally as be has been does him great Sac and Fox reservation, sixty miles east injustice. I have never seen any manifesof Oklahoma City. They were barricaded | tation indicating that Mr. Blaine flashed n a cave. The deputy United States mar-thals laid siege, and kept it up until the Daltons had killed their bloodhounds and the situation was becoming desperate. A moody, and bypochrondriacal. The last time I saw him, only a few days before he left for New York, we were together a procured and after a 19-hours' fight the long time in consultation over a most important public document. It was criticised and discussed at great length and I have never seen him when he appeared to better advantage than he did on that oc-

THE DENVER CONGRESS.

Result of the Conference Between the

Trans- Mississippi States. DENVER, May 24.-The resolutions of the trans-Mississippi congress, recommends that congress pass the Burroughs bill appropriating \$10,000,000 for the building and maintenance of levees of the Mississippi river; demands wise governmental supervision of railroads; recommends the granting of liberal charters and subsidies o support the establishment of steamship lines to sail under the American flag; favors the admission of New Mexico and Arizona into the union; asks congress to pass the Torrey bankruptcy law; requests congress to cede to the different states all the arid lands within its borders except nineral lands, that such might be put under cultivation by means of irrigation through the storage reservoir or other means; earnestly asked congress to enact such legislation as would foster the mining interests and forever prevent the mines and mineral lands bearing gold. silver, copper or lead from becoming the property of foreign corporations, pro-nounce for free coinage and endorse reci-

A Plucky Ducl. CHARLESTON, S. C., May 24.-A due ook place yesterday near Liberty Hill between P. H. Cheatham and John Whaley, both prominent planters. Bad blood had existed between the men and finally a chalenge was passed. They met with their seconds at the appointed place and exchanged shots at ten paces. According to agreement when the word was given both men wheeled and opened fire, continuing to shoot until one or both fell. Cheatham fired eleven shots and Whaley five. Both men received severe wounds, but none of them will result fatally.

Swindled Five Thousand. OMAHA, May 26 .- Five thousand people went to the fair grounds Sunday afternoon to see the "great Chicago air ship" sail out the gamblers in produce that has sprung for a trip to the garden city, and witness a each for the privilege of passing into the rounds. After the managers of the affair had secured the cash and had the people safely corralled in the grand stand, they mounted horses and fled with their illrotten gains. Not a sign of the air ship has been seen in this city.

Battling Vigilantes.

Dunning, Neb., May 26.—While a party of vigilantes who had just captured a catle thief named McAlver near here were bringing the prisoner to town last night very dark and each party mistook the other for thieves. Fire was opened on both sides and before the mistake was discovered Judge Aikens, treasurer of the county, and McAlver, the cattle thief who was in his care were killed.

St. John Not In It.

MAUSHALL, Mo., May 24.-Ex-Governor St. John in a temperance speech here took ceasion to rap the recent People's Party convention severely for its failure to inorporate a prohibition plank in its platform. He said he had never seen a conrention so completely under the control of the liquor interests. He said the temperance reformers could expect no beneficial legislation on the liquor question from the new party.

TRINIDAD, Col., May 24.—Gonzales, the oted Mexican desperado, was shot down and killed by Dr. J. North, a special deputy sheriff from New Mexico, and his posse. Gonzales was barricaded in a lone house about seventy-five miles from here, He fought until the house was set on fire,

then made a bold break for liberty. He was riddled with bullets.

New York, May 25.—There were 3,049 migrants landed at the barge office to Twelve hundred and forty-eight Italians arrived on the Marsalia and ten of them were detained as they had served time in prisons in Italy for various of-

fenses. Morehouse Exonerated.

CINCINNATI, May 23. - The Baptist con tinued the subject of home missions to-day. during which they disposed of a trouble some question concerning the business integrity of the secretary of the society by almost unanimously re-electing Dr. More

A Notorious Burglar Escapes London, May 21.-It is reported that Billy Porter the notorious American burglar who was sentenced last year in Franc to twenty-two years' imprisonment, has

Jews Will Go to Argentine. Paris, May 28.—Baron Hirsch says that not Urguay but the Argentine Republic will be the site of the proposed Russian Jewish colony. He intends to buy 5,000,-000 acres for this purpose.

St. Manys, O., May 21 .- The dead body of Miss Daisy Reynolds, a school teacher who has been mysteriously missed for two weeks was yesterday found in a tenantless negro hut twenty miles of here. Her body was emaciated but there were no

marks of violence. Her death is a mys-

IT WAS A MAD STAMPEDE.

HOW A POOR SQUATTER MADE HIMSELF WELCOME.

An Exciting Episode on a Kansas Ranch-A Rushing Herd of Cattle and a Brave Man's Act in Saving an Innocent Life.

In the year 18- I was employed as herder at Merrill's ranch, out in Western Kansas. Ours was one of the most extensive ranches in the state, and there was quite a little army of men and boys connected with it. One of the duties with which we were charged was that of keeping the range, which was government land, free of settlers.

"When you see a covered wagon. said our manager, 'keep your eyes on it, and take care that it don't stop on our grazing lands. "But suppose," questioned one, "the

owner of a wagon should refuse to move on. Then what are we to do?" "I guess there's enough of us here," replied the manager, "to see that he does move. It any man should be foolhardy enough to squat here after being notified not to do so, it will be

our business to rout him out. I did not look with favor on this arrangement, and neither did the majority of the herders. Our sympathies were with the poor home-seekers, and we knew that both the law and justice gave them the right to own the and of which our range was composed. However, we haid nothing at the time.

but continued about our duties. During the next month several wagons drove across our range, but hearty. The child was safe. none of them halted within our limits. Then one day, late in the afternoon, there came an old canvas-covered wagon, dilapidated and shackling to the last degree, drawn by a span of ber and I watched it until I saw it halt | danger. at a point less than a fourth of a mile from the ranch. I saw a man come out of the wagon, and after looking atall, thin, sickly-looking person whose his appearance, and as gently as I could, I informed him of the necessity of immediately vacating the spot. As I

reply he said: "I've made my last move, unless I'm "It's all right, my friend," said Mer-

and I have a right to a claim here, and I propose to have it." "But you can't hold it." I reasoned They'll burn your wagon and kill

vour horses " "Just let them try it," he replied. laying his hand on a pistol which hung at his side. Some of them wouldn't

burn any more wagons." I reasoned with the man as best I ould, but he refused to move on, and at last I turned away from him hoping his presence might not be noticed that evening by any of our people, and that by the following morning he might see the wisdom of moving on.

I had only gone a short distance when I met a little boy running across pencil these words: the prairie, and as he stopped to admire my gaudy "cowboy" attire and trappings. I spoke to him and asked

"I'm Johnnie Merrill," he answered Me'n my pa just come down here tolay, an' my pa he's gone to look at the cattle an' I'm goin' down there to that wagon. My pa he owns this ranch, you know, ah' he let me come down here with him this time.

"I had not gone far, after leaving the boy, when I met a man cantering along on horseback, and as he was a stranger, and well dressed, I rightly judged that he was Mr. Merrill. Just as we me he happened to notice the old wagon, and reining in his horse, he said: .What is that over there by the tim-

"A homeseeker," I replied. 'Oh, a squatter, eh? Well, go over and tell him to move on."

"I've already warned him," I an wered. "Is he going away, then?" "I don't know. He is very poor,

and is very sick, but I think he'll go to-morrow. "Mr. Merrill saw at once that I was attempting to screen the man, and

with a flash of anger he said:

You go down and tell the boys that said that squatter must not be there at sun down. Do you understand me?" "I do," said I, as I turned away. "I rode leisurely down in the di-

rection of the herd and I found the

boys working the cattle back toward the ranch. I informed old Ike, who was the eader among the "boys," of what Merrill had said, and the whole force gathered around to listen. I also told of my interview with the squatter. Old

then slowly said: "Wall, here's a mess, shore. I'm agin runnin' them settlers off in any sich way, but I reckon we'll haft to do t. Orders is orders, an' we've got to bey or else hunt another job.'

Ike scratched his head for a moment

"Yep." agreed Ike. "That's the size an' shape of it. But, by gum, it mayn't be no easy matter to trot that chap off. He 'pears sorter game, an' like enough he'll pump some of us full of lead.

Rown, May 36.—The trial at Bani of 179 members of the Main Vita Society has ended. Fourteen members are sentenced to terms while 185 members are sentenced to terms.

"Yo' shorely aint skeered of him. Ike?" Jabe remarked. "Why, blame it, I low I kin swipe him, an' his whole layout, off n the yarth at one clatter."

"I ain't skeered of him.

nowise keerin' 'bout gittin' mussed up with the feller's bullets.

The "boys" were still discussing the matter, when before we were hardly aware of it the whole herd broke into a stampede and went crashing away, making the very earth tremble beneath their feet. Directly toward the squat

ter's wagon they went.

Merrill saw the stampede and came riding down toward us, but all at once he stopped as if rooted to the ground He was near me, and I saw a deathly whiteness come to his face while he stared fixedly in the direction of the wagon. I looked, too, and at a glance I comprehended it all. Merrill's little boy had evidently started away from the wagon, and having gone a dozen yards or so, had stopped directly in he track of the cattle. He stood gazing at the advancing herd, making no effort to escape, and it seemed inevitable that he must be trampled to death in another minute.

To attempt the child's rescue was useless, for we were near a half a mile away from him while the cattle were but a few yards, and long before we could have reached him the mad here

would have swept by.
"My God, men." Merrill cried, "can" something be done to save my child? It's awful, awful!"

On and on swept the herd. Les than twenty steps lay between the child and destruction. We held our breath and waited in terrible suspense. Mertill covered his eyes and groaned in the deepest anguish. A moment passed Then a murmur of applause ran through our circle-a murmur scarcely more than a whisper. Another moment of suspense, then a shout, long, loud and

The squatter had come around the wagon, and at the risk of his own life had saved the child.

He had rushed forward and snatched the boy from under the feet of the catpoor, bony horses that could scarcely tle, and running back a few steps, had more than creep. I saw the poor out- taken shelter behind a tree, pushing fit crawling along the edge of the tim- the boy up among the boughs beyond

Another minute and the herd had passed, and we were on the spot. The child was unhurt, but the squatter was about for a minute or so, proceed to less fortunate. He was bruised and unbitch his team and turn them out to torn by the horns and hoofs of the graze. I felt it my duty to warn him cattle that passed near him. The tree to move on, so I rode down to the was small and afforded him but partial wagon for that purpose. The man was protection, and once or twice he was knocked down. His injuries, however, surroundings proclaimed him a victim were not serious, as we were all glad of extreme poverty. I was touched by to know, and none of us more glad than Merrill.

When the squatter's eyes wandered to the spot where his wagon had been, spoke his pale, sharp features lighted and he saw the complete wreck of all up with the fire of indignation, and in his possessions, he groaned and a dimness came to his eyes.

from place to place by the cattlemen man's shoulder, "you shall lose nothtill I've got nothing left, and I'm tired ing. You shall have a claim here and wedding in mid air. They paid 25 cents of it. This land is open for settlement I will make up to you ten times over all you have lost. You shall make the ranch your home." Merrill kept his promises, and after the squatter had selected a claim he

> it, and besides loaned him money to send back east to pay passage for his wife and children. The employes of the ranch made un a purse to present the squatter, and when the donations were all in it was found that we had the neat little sum of \$130. "Enough," as Ika said, "to sorter bridge over in case o' sickness or somethin'." Old Ike put the money in a purse, and labeled it with a card

> on which he had scrawled with a "A present from the cowpunchers of Merrill's ranch to the man who, though a squatter, is a better man than any of

To Render Dresses Incombustible. Dresses may be rendered incombustible by dipping them in a solution of tungstate of soda, one pound in two gallons of water. The most delicate color will not be affected by it.

WORTH KNOWING

Don't forget, when marketing, that ven son is deer at any price.

The itch for gold can never be cured so ong as men have to steatch for it, In the game of life you have the coigne of vantage when your cash account is in better condition than that of your oppo-

Don't monkey with Wall street unless your pouch is well filled. If you do you will be the laughing stock on 'change, and

that stock is too low down to be listed.

MUSKET AND SABER. Ten thousand men of the British army are constantly disabled by sickness, or

ore than 5 per cent. A socialistic propaganda is said to be un-dermining the fidelity of the German army as well as the armies of Austria and Italy Sanitary measures bave reduced the death rate of the British East Indian army, from 60 per 1,000 to 15.20, or nearly three

fourths.

Gen. Gibbon expresses, officially, the opinion that "it may require much time and persistent effort to incorporate into the army a considerable body of Indian

Marshal Canrobert, Prince Napoleon's conduct under fire was admirable and he commanded his division at the battle of th Alma with a courage and a calumess only, as a rule, to be expected from those ac customed to battlefields. In the case of a deserter from the British

army, recently arrested in London, it was ascertained that he had entered the service for the sole purpose of furthering the socialist propaganda. In a bag which he wore next his heart he carried a portrait of Mrs. Parsons of Chicago, and a card engraved with emblems of "the universal solidarity As Gen. D. S. Stanley, U. S. A., will be

retired for age in a little over a year from now, he prefers to remain in San Antonio and waive his claim to command the Divi-sion of the Pacific on the retirement of Gen. yarth at one be the senior brigadier on the retirement of Gen. Stanley, will, therefore, take the command of the Pacific coast, much to the time. I give regret of his friends in St. Paul

A REMARKABLE SHOWING. Result of Twenty Years' Work of the Sal-

vation Army. At the present moment the Salvation army has no less than 9,349 regular officers, 13,000 volunteer officers, 30 training homes, with 400 cadets, and 2,864 corps scattered over 32 different countries. In England alone it has 1,337 corps, and has held some 160,000 open-air meetings. This represents a part of its religious work. Basides this it has in social work 80 rescue homes, 5 shelters, 3 food depots, and many other agencies for good. It began in the labors of a single friendless dissenting minister, without name, without fame, without rank, without influence, without eloquence; a man poor and penniless, in weak health, burdened with delicate children, and disowned by his own connection; it now numbers multitudes of earnest evangelists. It began in an East End rookery, and in less than twenty years it has gone 'from New Zealand right round to San Francisco, and from Cape Town to Nordkoping." It has shelters, refuges, penitentiaries, food depots, sisterhoods, and brotherhoods already established in the slums. It has elevated thousands of degraded lives. It has given hope and help to myriads of hopeless and helpless outcasts. It has proposed a scheme which, in spite of square miles of damp blanket and oceans of cold water, has received the sympathy of some of the best and highest men both in church and state. I think that even the bitterest, the most unjust, the most cynical, and the most finical of the laymen and clerics who have written to traduce and execrate it might wish to God that in the life work of any one of them they had done one-thousandth fraction of good comparable in any one visible direction to that which has been wrought by 'General" Booth, -Archdeacon Farrar in Harper's.

FORMS OF SALUTATION.

Originate in Different Nations from Core tain l'eculiarities of the People. It is not, perhaps, a far-fetched suggestion that we may detect a good deal of natural character in the idioms employed for salutation and affirmation. Thus the English, who are always busy and doing something, say: "How do you do?" The Frenchmen, who are always thinking of their apperance and of the impression they may make by their deportment, ask: "How do you carry yourself?" The German, whose wits are apt to be wandering in a maze of speculation, inquires: 'How do you find yourself?" The Italian, who, when in good health, stands easily and moves gracefully, deems it the most pertinent question to ask: "How do driven by force. I've been run about rill, laying his hand gently on the you stand?" or "How do you go?" Anther curious fact is that and catholic nations always say: 'I believe so." where the northern and protestant nations would say: "I think

so." It is as if the former took everything on trust as a matter of belief, while the latter refer everything to belped him to build a house and fornish their own reason, and accept it as a matter of opinion. The Romans seldom gave token of assent by means of a simple particle like our "yes," but usually answered by reaffirming the questioner's proposition. Thus to the inquiry: 'Do you believe?" they would reply: "I believe." Their 'Ita est" seems to have corresponded to the American sm, "That's so." One might pursue this investigation through all the idioms of social intercourse in different countries, says the New York Ledge er, and it would probably prove possible to explain most of them by national

temperaments and habits of thoughts. Respectful.

If any reader stands in need of a vacation, and doesn't know exactly how to ask for it, he is advised to study the following model, said by the Youth's Companion to have been written by a

young Hindoo to his employer: MOST EXALTED SIR: It is with the most habitually devout expressions of my sensitive respect that I approach the elemency of your masterful position with the self lispraising utterance of my esteem, and the also forgotten-by-myself assurance that in my own mind I shall be freed from the uption that I am asking unpardonable donations if I assert that I desire a short respite from my exertions; indeed a night holiday, as I am suffering from three oils as per margin. I have the honorabl

delight of subscribing myself your exalted reverence's servitor. JANJANBOL PANJAMJAUB.

A Moment With Esop. The Wolf and the Lamb. - A Wolf and a Lamb were drinking out of the same Purling Stream when the Wolf ngrily blurted out:

"I say, you! You are Roiling the Mud all up."

"Let her roil," returned the Lamb nonchalantly. Whereupon the Wolf Leaped across the Stream and fell upon the Lamb. The Fierce Creature had hardly attempted to Tear the Lamb's Shoulder, however, before his teeth broke off Short and fell to the Ground. "Bah!" said the Lamb: "what a Fool you are to try your Fangs on a dardened old Tough like myself! Can't you see that I am a Spring Lamb?"—Puck.

Fishes That Sing.

The scievia, a little six-inch chub variety of the lagoons of Italy, sticks ts head above the water and sings a dainty song equal to that of some of warbling birds; trigla hirundo (the sea swallow) is known to every fisherman of the Danube and the Rhire by the peculiar grunting noise it makes. Trigls nolitans make a whining noise like a young puppy, while scivens gathers in little bands to hold rougher concerts, no doubt originating the fable of the sirens. -St. Louis Republic.

Par More Se.

It is more natural to a man to lie in bed in the morning and wish he was rich than it is to get up and carn a few